## Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE. JAMES S. ATHON, Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL. OSCAR B HORD. Ot Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG, Of Allen County. Republican Thumb-screws.

Mr. Dawes (Republican) said in his recent expose speech in Congress, that "when the thumbscrews of the tax bill, which the committee, of which he is the head, originated and passed through the House from the necessities of the times, so nicely adjusted, shall begin to reach the bones of the poor, industrious intelligent men of the country and force from them so much of their hard earnings to replenish the Treasury of the country, beggared and depleted as it has been during this war, then I fancy this report of ours will come to be read; then, I fancy, if his constituer ts are as intelleent at mine are-and I have no doubt they are-they will ask him the question, and he will be compelled to answer it, 'Where is all this money gone?""

"Union Democrats."

The Journal, of yesterday, contains an article "intended to combat the reorganization of the Democratic party on past party issues," in which, as is customary with that disunion sheet, it charges upon the Northern Democracy sympathy with the rebellion and the rebel adherents of the party in times past. This charge comes with ill grace from the Republican organ. Openly, persistently, and strenuously it advocated disumon. a peaceable separation from all the States that desired to withdraw, and it boped never to live in a Union wherein one section of it was pinned to that the Demosracy have ever been for maintaining the Constitution and the Union. For their efforts in that regard they have been reproachfully classed by Republicans as "Union savers." To perpetuate the Union they have ever, as they now do, opposed the extremes of both the South and the North. In 1832, under the Presidency of "Old Hickory," they crushed out nullification in South Carolina, one form of disunionism, and since that period they have enforced obedience to the fugitive slave law in Massachusetts, a disregard of and threatened resistance to which was another phase of disunionism. The Democracy, as a party organization, are opposed to both Secessionism and Abolitionism. They have no sympathy with one or the other. When "JEFF DAVIS, STEPHENS, COBB, and FLOYD" rebelled against the Government and attempted to disrupt the Union, they equally rebelled against the Democratic par ty. The Democratic party can no more be held accountable for their acts, than they can for those of JOHN BELL, ROSER HANSON, BUCKNER, and the party in the South which affiliated with these men and which was as much opposed to the Democracy as are and were Lincoln, Seward, SUMNER, PHILLIPS and company. There is no party in the North which sympathises with secessionism. The North stands almost a unit against this heresy and the exceptions are to be found in the Abolition or Republican party. Ever since the attempt to make abolitionism a political issue, and a disturbing element in the public policy of the country, the Democracy have opposed it. Such has not been the case with the various parties which have opposed the Democracy. They have ever, under the various names they have assumed, courted the Abolition vote to secure political power. This is now the position of the Republican party. The Republicans and Abolitionists are now cheek by jole. They work together. They vote together. SUMNER, HALE, PHILLIPS, BEECHER and GARRISON are the ruling spirits of the Republican party. No rebuke to these men or their principles comes from the Republican party. Where they lead the Republican party follows. PHILLIPS, who boasted in a speech in Washington that for nineteen years he had labored to with draw nineteen States from the Union, was feted by the Republicans and was received by the Vice President of the United States and the leading Republican Senators with marked courtesy and distinguished consideration upon the floor of the Senate. The Journal, the Republican organ of Indiana, is the apologist and defender of the abolition wing of that political organization. With GREELEY. PRILLIPS, and Garrison, it has advocated disunion-a peaceable separation from all the States that desired to leave the Union. And the party and the paper with such a record, has the impudence to charge that the Democratic party is disloyal-that it sympathises with Secessionism.

The Journal argues that Abolitionists, Republicans, and Democrats can construct a "Union party," "can meet on the common ground of fighting rebels, and levying the necessary taxes, without giving up any opinion that may have separated them in past times." That bright organ says they can be for or against emancipation, for or against confiscation, for or against a protective taciff, for or against a paper currency, and thus divide upon all issues in governmental policy, but if they do not sustain the Administration whatever may be its views upon these ques tions, they "love party more than country." The Republican test of loyalty, of Unionism, of pa. triotism, is the support of the Administration right or wrong. Since the manguration of the war, the General Government, and every State Government which adhered to the Union, have been under the control of the Republican party. In all of them, by voting money and furnishing men for the prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union as it was and maintaining the Constitution as it is, the Democracy have proven that they are willing to make any sacrifice for the preservation of the Government. And if the Republican party had not attempted and did not continue its efforts to enforce its partisan views in the administration of the government, to-day the flag of the Union would float over thirty four United States. It is the sheerest folly to suppose even that a party ean be based upon the single idea of carrying on the war vigorously, leaving the question of emancipation and confiscation open for contest. These very issues left open for discussion and division would necessarily disrupt it. To use familiar illustrations, "a house divided against itself cannot stand"-"oil and water will not mix." Any party without a clearly defined policy in regard to the objects to be accomplished by the prosecution of the war-a declaration of the purposes for which the government should be administered, will vanish like the dew before the morning sup and make no more impression The people will not be humbugged by any glit-

tering generalties like those put forth by the get-

Democrat will be caught with such chaff. The the principles maintained by the Democratic has a melancholy interest to the friends of both party and through its agency. To that complexion we must come at last, if we restore the Union as it was and maintain the Constitution as it is.

Our Army Correspondence-From Pittsburg Landing.

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN., May 7, 1862. J. J. BINGHAM, Esq. - Time here drags its slow length along-the only relief to the monotony of the amphibious life on the river hotels being the arrival of all sorts of exciting yarns from the advanced camps, which hunted down prove to be sheer inventions of the fertile fancy of the team- to the very threshold of the enemy, have the sters and army followers.

The lines are gradually but very slowly closing around Corinth, and bets are two to one that no enemy of any considerable number will be found in the intrenchments of that noted place

when our army reaches them. The heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday nights delayed operations, which the fine weather of a week previous had fairly set in motion. The heavy siege guns have to be dragged along by oxen, and one night's rain renders the low swampy grounds of the ravines impassable for a day at least to anything larger than a lap-dog. soil of these low places is peculiar to themselves. Cover them with water, which a few hours' rain will do, and they are a perfect quick-Give the water a day to run off, and they dry out with a few hours' sun, and become passa ble again. I have seen a division move its artillery and trains over one of these places with scarce the trace of a wheel on the ground, and one night's rain render it utterly impossible to bring an empty wagon back over the same road. You can conceive then the difficulty of moving forward the immense army.

The good people at home must be patient and take matters coolly, as the sanitary people and curiosity-hunters here have to do; and if General Beauregard happens to give Halleck the slip, they must not grumble until they come here and see the difficulties the latter had to overcome to get at the active little Frenchman.

Gen. Pope's division on the left have had the principal part of the skirmishing as yet. He occupied Farmington after sharp resistance, and has had some opposition to nearly every day's move. He has taken a great many prisoners, but no two gangs of them, I am informed, agree in their statements of the number of troops, or the condition of things in Corinth. The impression, however, grows that the big fight of the war will not come off in this "neck of woods."

The orders about persons not in the army going to the front, are very strict, but strict as they are, people without shoulder straps will get the other by bayonets. The Journal man knows there at the risk of being shot. If the army had the spirit of adventure of some of its followers. it would get licked, or do something before many days. Gen. Halleck need not be afraid of any one, from personal observation, learning his force or its disposition. It cannot be done. Spies within his lines would be as harmless as sucking doves. His stringent orders must have some oth er object in view than simply that of keeping the world in the dark in regard to his plans and their

> I would judge from what I can gather that our advanced line is about four miles from the enemy, and that a fight or a foot-race cannot be delayed for many days. I enclose you an order from the rebel General Chalmers, picked up by Lieut Messenger, of the 53d Ohio, (in a deserted "secesh" tent) on Friday last, May 2d, ten miles south of here. You will observe that the instructions for the order-to muster out certain of says: ficers-is from Gen. Bragg. The impression It is raining hard to day. Yet as I look along here is, that the officers named as mustered out the river bank I see thousands of sacks of meal

the "Tennessee Quick Step."

HEADQUARTERS 20 BRIGADE, WITHERS'S DIV. Corinth, Miss., April 15, 1862. (

Daniel Allen, Stringfellow and Stevenson, 3d

Capts. Milam, Wilburn, Alcorn, Young, Lieuts. Glem, Holdhouser, Tate, H. H. Fowlkes, Capt. L. M. Laishea, 1st Mississippi.

Lieut, Cooper, Captain Reed, 20th Mississippi. By order of Brig. Gen. Chalmers.

W. T. STRICKLEN, A. A. A. Gen.

Opposing the Administration.

The New York Argus, in noticing the charge common in the Republican papers that the Administration encounters the settled hostility of commander shines the dazzling, delusive lightmen who claim to be Democrats, remarks:

Let us bring this vague accusation down to the test of facts. What has the Federal Government demanded for the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the power and authority of the men. It has received unlimited votes of money, strained resort to credit, a navy suddenly created, ample armament, and men flocking in such numbers that the Government has again and again felt compelled to refuse more recruits. Nothing has been refused it; and no Democratic votes can be found recorded against measures of public safety, since the crisis took the shape of a nal; contest for self-preservation by arms.

It is true that Democrats have differed as to to the mode in which money should be raised. But the Republicans have also differed on these The Morrill tariff is everywhere con demned as calculated to defeat the object of revenue. Our State assembly (and it was understood the State officers) were opposed to an issue of legal tender notes, and in favor of preserving the specie standard of currency. A large number of Representatives in Congress and some of the members of the Cabinet, took the same view. In regard to the tax bill, Democrats may have differed as to the mode of levying the impost, but not as to the duty of meeting the requirements of the nation by the fullest taxation. Differences of this kind among Republicans still delay the

Democrats have voted against abolition in the District of Columbia. The President signed the bill under disclaimers. The Democrats oppose sweeping measures of confiscation and emancipabecause they fear they will protract the war and consolidate the power of the Confederates. The representatives of the loyal men of the South are united and earnest in this view and the Presi-

dent is understood to share in it. As to such measures as the ceasorship of the press and the suspension of the right of trial in cases, the protest of Democrats has been confirmed by the reflection of most men, and by the assent of the Administration. Neither House of Congress could be got to pass laws authorizing Government interference with the press or with personal liberty. When the censorship was extended so all presses equally, on the plea of juries of the land. The Journal, which has the cutting off sources of information to the enemy, the Republican journals raised a clamor over advocated the letting of the Southern States go their loss of profits that exceeded all that Dem out of the Union in peace. After Lincoln was ocrats and orged in defense of principle.

No-the Administration has been sustained in every measure it has asked for to uphold the Constitution and restore the Union. It has been responded to by free grants of money and men and credit, as no Government ever before was. In the war with Graat Britain in 1812, and in that with Mexico, the political opposition refused to vote taxes, discouraged enlistments, and invoked defeat on our armies. Now, for the first time in a crisis of national danger, the old opposition are in power, and the Democrats in a minority. The Tribune, one of the leading abolition papers of former maintain the full rancor of partisanship- the Northwest, has recently given an account of while the latter have sustained the Administra tion, better even than its avowed supporters, in

all necessary steps for the preservation of the imperited Government. It is a pure slander in the pretended no-party men to make this accusation against the Democracy; and there is no Democrat that has any self-

respect that does not resent it.

ters up of the proposed "Union party." No The Cheat Mountain Telegrapher The following sketch of one who has rendered Democratic party is the Union party now, as it valuable service to his country was fornished us always has been, and there is no hope for the by Professor FLETCHER just previous to his unrestoration of the Union as it was, except upon timely end, and which, from that circumstance,

> When we read of the movements, sufferings, reverses and surprises of our armies now in the field, we only hear associated with these the names of those who are soldiers-either officers or priwates. Yet there are many who play an important part, and who are essential to the well being of our army, who never wear the shoulder straps, and whose names are not chronicled by the puffing letter-writers of the regiments. One of the pecultarities of this war has been the celerity with which the telegraphic lines have sprung up in the wake of our progress. Through the forest and valley, and far away over the lonely mountains, wires been stretched. Could the story of the 'army telegraphs" be written, it would abound in wildest adventure. Few can realize the labor and suffering, the watchful care and sacrifice demanded to perfect the system that gives us every morning as we sip our coffee, the news of the preceding day. Who guarded the lines? As you sit thus comfortably and complaceatly in your pleasant homes, far away in a lonely tent lies the ever active operator. The damp ground is his couch; a rubber coat his covering. All night he has rode with one or two assistants, to "repair the line," then back to his tent to "click" to you the news, and then stretching himself upon the ground endeavors to catch a few moment's sleep, and at the same time catches the cold that will eventually destroy his constitution.

But our object was to say a word of one individual. We leave the subject, hoping that it may receive the attention of abler hands. On the 7th of June, when Gen. McClellan took, command in Western Virginia, he had in his employ as principal telegraph operator a young man from New Albany. When the former left for the Potomac our operator continued with Gen. Sleigh; and when our own brave Gen. Reynolds came, he was still in charge of all matters connected with the 'telegraph." It was at Cheat Mountain Pass we first saw him. He seemed never to tire, but day and night was on the move. The lines were being extended and had to be carefully watched. We messed at the same table with him and were often entertained by the stories of his adventures told in a modest, unassuming manner. When the army was almost surrounded at Elkwater and the telegraph wire was cut that connected the General's quarters with Col. Kimball at the summit, our hero, all alone, wended his way through the woods filled with the enemy and delivered the message which he could not send on his "pet But we have not time to speak as we not forgotten him, and had often wondered how long even a constitution such as his could "hold under such labors. A few weeks ago we were accosted on the street by a pale, teeble, emaciated man, who seemed to have suffered everything that "flesh is heir to." We only recognized the trembling voice as that of our friend E. R. Bryant, the Cheat Mountain telegraph operator. Though he had not been enrolled a "soldier," we telt he had been a host in himself so far as results were concerned, and whilst he bore no wounds he had vet sacrificed a healthy constitution for the good of his country. Col. Ricker, Superintendent of the T. and R. R. R, has employed Mr. Bryant as his principal

The Waste of War.

little of his former vigor and strength.

operator, and we trust that he will soon recover a

The Boston Journal has a letter from Pitts burg Landing, dated April 26, wherein the writer

of the Confederate sorvice, had charge of the and barrels of bread exposed to the rain. Near lines hastily collected before the late battle, for by is a quantity of moldy coffee, wet in some thirty days, as there were many such then at former shower and poured upon the ground. Many of the sacks of meal have burst by hand-Our Indianapolis friends here are well as far as ling, and bushels are wasted. Yesterday I no-I can learn. Capts, Harris and Lyman, of the ticed a teamster give a half bushel of oats to a Quartermaster's Department, have floating quar- mule. The animal ate perhaps four quarts, and ters on the river. Myers, Stevenson and Yohn, the remainder was wasted. He had had enough of the Pay Department, arrived yesterday with oats, or, as the farmers say, he was cloyed and pockets full of rocks for the boys, and I daily refused them. It is waste everywhere. No one see dozens of faces well known on Washington thinks of economy. No one cares to save anything. So from millions of streams flows the The news of the evacuation of Yorktown treasure of the people. O, ye thrifty farmers reached us yesterday and was published to the and mechanics of New England, who are taught army. The boys call these frequent evacuations to know that if you take care of the pence the pounds will take care of themselves, who practice economy as a virtue, that you may have to Copy of order found by Lieut. J. B. Messenger, give to him who needs, one glance at war-at 53d Ohio, ten miles south of Pittsburg Landing the camps-at the riches trod into the mirein tent of deserted "secesh" on Friday, May 1st, wasted by neglect, and destroyed ruthlessly-if you could but see the broken wagons, the dead horses, the harness, saddles, equipments, the tents, baggage kicked about, knocked about, GENERAL ORDER, No. 22: In obedience to in stripped, toru, battered, thrown aside, abandoned, struction from Major General Bragg it is hereby you would raise one universal cry of indignation. ordered that the following officers be honorably But let me inform you that indignation amounts discharged from the service of the Confederate to nothing. What does an irresponsible teamster care for mules? It is his prerogative to Capts. Moses McCarley, Dick Allen, Lieuts. thrash them, to pound them over the head, to cut baniel Allen, Stringfellow and Stevenson, 3d them up with his tremenduous whip, to bang wagons over logs and stumps regardless of consequences. Notody calls him to account. What does a soldier detailed from the ranks to carry corn care if the sack bursts open when he tosses it upon the ground? Nothing. It is not his corn. He did not enlist to carry corn? What does a Lieutenant care if the men under his command do waste the stores? He is after military glory. So with the Captain, so the Major, the Colonel, the Brigadier. It is not their business to look after the little details. They have other matters in hand. Besides, ever before the eyes of a military glory in the field. There is a patriotism at home, but it is modified in the army. Understand me. Our soldiers, our officers, will fight bravely, heroically, victoriously, but underneath all the bravery is the pride, the desire for renown, which Constitution? Money, credit, ships, arms and makes men, officers especially, selfish, jealous, which stifles patriotism, and which, if not guarded against, leads to a sacrifice of public interests for private advancement.

A Libel on the Cincinnati Enquirer-Ind.anapolis Sentinel and Mr. Schna-We find the following in the Indianapolis Jour-

"FINDS HIS LEVEL.

Mr. Schnabel, the somewhat notorious Pennsylvania politician and lecturer at Connecticut peace meetings, has turned up, since his libera tion from Fort Lafavette, at Yellsville, Arkansas, at the head of 1,900 men, as a Colonel.

'This Schoabel is one of the men whose arrest was proclaimed by John C. Breckinridge in the Senate to be 'an outrage on the Constitution, and which the secession Democratic papers of the neinnati Enquirer and Indiana Sentinel stripe declared made our Government 'a despotism worse than Austria.' Both the prisoner and his apologist are now in the rebel army, while their editorial advocates are doing their best by dividing the loyal States to assist them."

It is a sufficient reply to the above scurrilous and libelous assault of the Republican organ, to give the following, which we find in the New York Tribune (Abolition) of the 7th inst .:

The story that Mr. Schnabel, of Pennsylvania, who was recently released from Fort Lafavette. had gone to rebeldom and taken command of a regiment, is contradicted by the New York Freeman's Journal, which says he was in that city on

The Journal may thank its good luck if it is not held to answer before a legal tribunal for its libel upon Mr. Schnabel, who is a much better Union man than any person connected with it. It is about time that these shameful attacks upon private character were brought to a close by the parties who indulge in them being heavily mulcted for damages, as they will be ere long before the audacity to stigmatize us as secession, openly elected, and the Southern States began to move toward secession, this par excellence Union print, the Indianapolis Journal, said:

"Of what value will a Union be that needs links of bayonets and bullets to hold it together? If any State will go from us, let it go." The Southern States took its advice, and our civil war is the consequence. - Cin. Enq.

Public Morals at Washington. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago the state of morals in and around the National

The tone of morality here is considerably low er than it has ever been before. This is admitted on all hands, and can be proved, or rather needs

Capital. The contrast which he presents is not

very flattering to the Republican Administration.

We republish the following paragraph from his

no proof, for the air 's heavy with public and private guilt. A few years ago, a high Austrian al, whose peculations were discovered, applied the lange to his own veins, and another similarly situated, hanged himself. There is no such sense of shame here. Any coroner's jury in Washington would find a verdict of insanity for such conduct, and the verdict would be ac-

cepted in good faith. The Southerners, as a class, had a very nice sense of honor so far as the public treasury was concerned. Floyd was an exception-almost a solitary exception-to the rule. When they held the power here there was comparatively little thieving, and when any was discovered it was promptly exposed and denounced. There has een a change-a fearful change for the worse. The frauds and attempted frauds on the treasury, n one channel and another, come so fast, and from such unexpected quarters, that one is bewildered in contemplating them. Yet nobody has been brought to justice, and nobody seems to think it possible that any body should be brought to justice. "Ob, those rascally contractors!" says some honest man in the rur I districts. For every dollar wrongfully taken by a contractor, five have been taken by public servants.

This certainly is alarming. Why is it tolerated by an Admistration which came into power professing honesty, and promising retrenchment and reform? Will hopest men stop and investigate?-Ohio Statesman.

Destruction of Cotton.

All accounts from the Lower Mississippi agree in representing that the Southern people are destroying their cotton wherever it is in danger of falling into the hands of the Federal forces. Last week the Provost Marshal of Memphis com menced to burn the cotton in that region, and be fore the surrender of New Orleans 30,000 bales were destroyed in that city alone. All along the river between Memphis and New Orleans and for some distance in the interior the torch has been applied, and millions of dollars' worth of the great staple consumed. On the 27th ult. the following very brief address from Beauregard was published in the Memphis papers: "To Planters South:

"The casualties of war have opened the Mis sissippi to our enemies. The time has therefore come to test the earnestness of all classes, and I call on all patriotic planters owning cotton in the possible reach of our enemies to apply the torch to it without delay or hesitation.

"G. T. BEAUREGARD." No doubt many of the planters are compelled to destroy their cotton by the military authorities: but in most instances it is done voluntarity. owing to the very general impression prevalent at the South that the Federal army will confiscate the article wherever they can obtain possession of it. It mades very little pecuniary difference should like of his services and exploits. We had to the planter whether he burns the cotton himself, or retains it subject to seizure by the invading army. He is bound to lose in any event. All of which is another illustration of the brillian cy of Abolition statesmanship. - Chicago Times.

> The East and the West. While the West has severely felt the pressure of the war, and while its principal products, corn and pork, have been sold at unprecedentedly low prices, the East, and particularly New England, has been enjoying a season of remarkable and unusual prosperity. The New York Herald gives a list of dividends of the leading manufacturing corporations which in the aggregate represent a capital of twenty-five millions. The half yearly dividends amount to upwards of a million dollars, averaging fully eight per cent. per annum. The amount of dividends paid on the

> same stock last midsummer was only \$517,900. Facts like these speak their own comment, and yet it is said they only partially represent the gains of the last six months; for many of the corporations, after paying a liberal dividend, have added handsome amounts to their reserved funds. -Chicago Tribune.

Just as we said a few days ago, the East is enoying itself while the West pays the piper. The East furnishes army supplies, and the West will be called upon one of these days to foot the bills, besides being deprived of the ability to meet them by depreciation in prices. The East can afford to let the war go on, while the West has anything left to pay for it .- Galena Courier.

Contrabands in the District.

Monday a curious spectacle was presented near the Federal Capitol-about sixty contrabands, of every age, sex and condition, marching under military escort to the contraband head-quarters on Capitol Hill. They were mainly from Caroline county, Virginia, and about Fredricksburg, and were brought up last night on the steamer from Acquia Creek. It is noticeable that "likely boys" and "valuable girls" are few in these crowds of contrabands.

They are mainly lame or decrepid men, and mothers with infants and very young children, not easily run off by fleeing masters. The contrabands are rapidly accumulating in the District, and seemed to be maintained at the public expense until white people hire them. This is a very serious and improper drain upon the public treasury, for many are so feeble and so encumbered that they cannot earn a living. This District bids fair to become a National asylum for pauper blacks.

Arming the Staves.

It is hinted that a portion of the extra appro priation of thirty millions, which passed the Senate yesterday, is covertly designed to defray the expense of uniforming and arming negroes to fight on the Union side during the fever season down South. It is said that we shall have, un der this appropriation, a margin of fifteen millions for red breeches and firelocks for the Greeley Brigade .- Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.

## DIED.

NOE-On Sunday, the 11th instant, Amanda, wife of Daniel M. Noe, aged 22 years. The burial will take place at Lafayette, the friends and relatives of the family being invited without further notice to attend at 9 o'clock A. M. to-day, at No. 73 South

Mrs. Noe had been ill for some time, but bore her sufferings with christian fortitude She was perfectly aware that she was to die, and with remarkable clearness, firmness, and fortitude gave directions for the disposition of sundry parting gifts, and affectionately, and with a hope the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence of that all would meet again, bade farewell to those around offering publicly his her who in life had so dearly loved her. Relying on God and her Savior she fell asleep. By the side of her mother she will be buried.

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS .- All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

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NOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL ELEGANT residences in this city. Also, building lots and subn residences, on easy terms. Also, Garden Lots, varying in size from one to forty

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WINE.

TRAUB'S CATAWBA WINE .- In order to save persons wanting my Pure Catawba Wine, the expense of coming out to my place, on the National Road, over the river, and to enable persons wanting it for sickness to get it without delay, I have placed it for sale at the Grocery Store of Hogsbire & Hunter, No. 25 West Washington street, where it can be had at the same may12-d1w-w2:

MASONIC HALL.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR A. O'LEARY AT MASONIC HALL, This Evening, May 13,

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HAVE COMMENCED THE ABOVE BUSINESS IN McOuat's Block, No. 8, second floor, where I would be eased to see all my friends. I promise to give entire atisfaction in fitting and making all garments intrusted o my care. [my6-d3w] JAMES McCREADY.

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ful experience in all varieties of Female complaints, in cases of Irregularities, Suppressions, Leuchorrhea or Whites, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidney and Womb, and loss of Nervous Energy, etc. Their use is Are entirely free from any Mercurial or Mineral poison, are purely vegetable, and are free from danger; can be

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R. JOHN HARVEY, HAVING FOR UPWARD OF sively to the treatment of Female Difficulties,

"Great American Remedy," DR. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS

Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising OBSTRUCTION, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE. Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering

from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus, Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. Also, in all cases of Debility or Nervous Prostration; Hysterics, Palpita tions, &c., which are the foregunners of more serious dis-These pills are perfectly harmless on the consti ion and may be taken by the most delicate female withut causing distress, at the same time they act like a charm

by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be Each box contains 60 Pills. Price \$1, and when desired will be sent by mail, pre-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money.

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Brown's Branchial Fraches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Branchitis, Bethma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Threat,

Public Speakers & Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice

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BLACK AND FANCY SILKS. NEW STYLES SAQUES. EMBROIDERIES.

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SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY. CITY HALL SQUARE, COR. FRANKFORT ST ..

MEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN THE

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NEW ARRANGEMENT. New Route to Chicago via Kokomo. 32 MILES SHORTER THAN OTHER ROUTE.

top at all stations and make close connection at Kokomo with train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for Logansport, Valparaiso and Chicago, and arrive at Peru at 3:15 P. M., in time to make connections with trains on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, going East and Returning, the same train will leave Peru at 6:00

An Expresstrain will leave Indianapolis at 10:35 P. M., Peru at 5:00 A. M., in time to make connection with trains going East and West on the Toledo and Wabash Rail-

Valparaise and Logansport, and arrive at Indianapolis at 4:10 P. M., in time to connect with the evening trains for Cincinnati, Louisville and other points.

Special attention given to the transportation of live

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DAVID MACY, General Agent and Superintendent.

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Agency at Washington City, are
able to give prompt attention to the
collection and securing of Pensions,
Back Pay of deceased and discharged soldiers, and all the claims and demands against the Government. Persons esiding in any part of the State may have their claims occured by addressing them and stating particulars fully Office 86 East Washington street, in the second building west of the Court House square, Indianapolis, Ind. REFERENCES—Gov. Morton, Laz. Noble, Maj. Gen. Wallace, Brig. Gen. Dumont, Col. John Coburn, Judge Perkins, Supreme Court.

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For the speedy and permanent cure of GONORRHEA, GLEET, URETHAL DISCHARGES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, INCONTINANCE, GENITALIBRITABILITY.

which has been used by upward of one hundred physicians,

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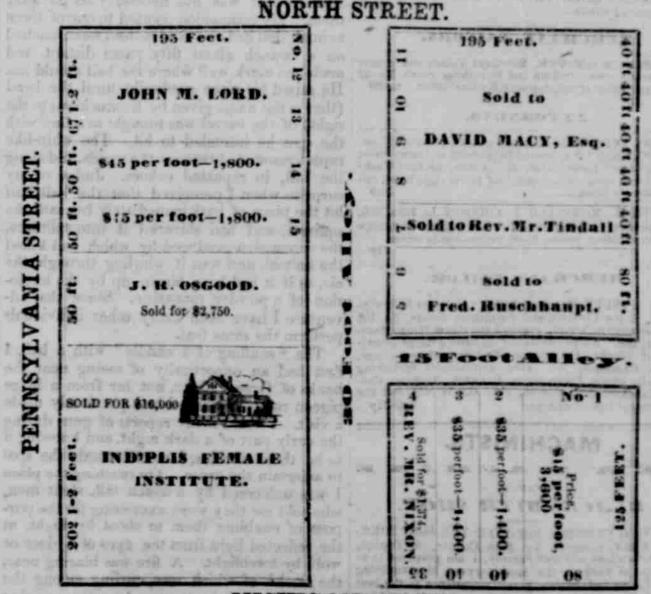
taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary while using them; nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. And will be sent by mail, post-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists gen-

None genuine without my signature on the wrapper.

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THE UNDERHILL BLOCK FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Destrable Building Lots fronting on Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan sta., IN H. PARRISH'S SUBDIVISION OF SQUARE NO. 4, AS PER PLAT.



MICHIGAN STREET. THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN AND DELAWARE STREETS HAS BEEN REDUCED from \$45 per foot to \$35 per foot. On Pennsylvania from \$55 to \$45 per foot.

This is the cheapest and most desirable vacant property in the city, by 33 per citizen Illinois, Delaware and North streets, which is the center of Indianapolis. Parties withing more than 40 feet can have a part of the next lot.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balancein 1, 2 and 3 years, with annual interest.

For further information call at my office over Talbott's Jewelry Store.

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H. PASRISH.

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BELLEFONTAINE R. R. LINE. French's Hotel

Summer Arrangement. N AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862, trains on

Eastward Trains. 5:20 A. M. -Monning Express-Arriving at Union trains for Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Boston and all Eastern cities. This is the fast express train; to Philadelphia 29 hours,

8:40 P. M .- NIGHT EXPRESS-Arriving at Union 12:30 A. M., at Crestline 6:30 A. M., connecting there with trains for all Eastern points. trains for all Eastern points. Trains east connect at Union with trains on Columbus, Piqua and Indiana road for Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, beeling, Baltimore, Washington, and other Eastern pints. At Sidney with Dayton and Michigan Road for oledo, and at Bellefontaine with S. D. and C. Road for

2:00 P. M.-ACCOMMODATION-Arriving at Union 9:45

New York 32 hours, Boston 36 hours.

ACCOMMODATION arrives 11:30 A. M.

Sleeping Cars on this line, and all connections east of Crestline and Columbus on all night trains Westward Trains. MAIL TRAIN will arrive at Indianapolis 6:20 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS ARRIVES 5:40 A. M.

may3-d2w&w2m PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD. 1862.

N AND AFTER MAY 5, 1862, trains will be A Mail Train will leave Indianapolis at 11:10 A M.,

. M., after the arrival of the train on the T. & W. R. W. from the East, and arrive at Indianapolis at 9:50 A. M. in time to make connections for all points East, South connect at Kokomo with train for Chicago, and arrive at

Returning the same train will leave Peru at 12:00 M., on the Uncinnati and Chicago Railway from Chicago

MEDICAL.

Grave! Stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder

CESS, superseding Cubebs, Copalba, Capsuis, or any ther compound hitherto known. BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS Are speedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system and never nauseate the stomach, or impregnate the breath; and being sugar-coated, all nauseon

FOR SALE.